

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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The British are on the Ancre, but hardly on the anchor.

The blizzard helped the "yes" crowd in Vermont to-day.

Texas, Arizona and New Mexico still remain in the union.

The country has hopes of better things from the 65th Congress.

It is a question which will Bag-dad first—the Russians or the British.

There need be no complaint about the lack of snow for lumbering operations.

We are thankful that Vermont's four members of Congress are, first of all, patriotic American citizens.

As a contrast to his chief, Vice-President Marshall fills the bill most accurately. It makes one shudder to think what might eventuate.

Congressman (or -woman) Jeannette Rankin of Montana starts off her career in Washington under a tremendous handicap, the handicap brought by too great publicity. Perhaps, however, she can live it down.

Vermont is glad to hear of the formal appointment of John W. Titcomb, ex-fish and game commissioner of Vermont, to the position of fish culturist in New York state and hopes for her former official a full measure of success in his new work.

The British surprise over the revelation of the German intrigue against the United States was almost too child-like to be true. There is a natural suspicion that the British government knows more about the means of the revelation than it has thus far claimed.

It is difficult to reconcile the claims of the German admiralty that a 35,000-ton entente transport has been sunk and that there were only 500 soldiers on board the huge ship. What would such a mountain of a ship be doing with only 500 soldiers in transport?

Vermont ought to give ex-President William Howard Taft a particularly cordial welcome because of the fact that Vermont was one of the two states in the union to vote for him for president four years ago. By the same token, Taft ought to be pleased to come into the state this week.

Just before leaving the United States Von Bernstorff blandly remarked that he had never lied to a newspaper man since he had been in his government's service in Washington. That is a negative virtue, and of no great value. Moreover, he omitted to say what he had done against the interests of the United States during that period of service. If Von Bernstorff is a true exponent of German diplomacy, the United States can get along without it for quite a spell.

There is some consolation in the fact that three of the 12 United States senators who conspired to humiliate their country in the Senate retired from office by virtue of the ending of their terms with the demise of the 64th Congress. They were O'Gorman, of New York; Works of California and Clapp of Minnesota. It is unfortunate for the good name of this great republic that the armed neutrality bill could not have come up after those men had gone out of office. From most of the nine other senators who defeated the bill nothing better could have been expected.

The Burlington News apparently is laboring under a misapprehension in the belief that the pay of Vermont legislators is \$3 per diem instead of \$4, for it says: "The inducement to a lengthy session of a \$3 per diem wage for legislators cannot be overlooked by the present legislature." It has been some time since Vermont got her law-making and law-tinkering done for \$3 per day. The stipend of the legislators in Vermont has been shooting upward like the cost of living during the past decade, until now the salary paid in Vermont is on a parity with the salary paid in many richer and more populous states of the union.

The building of a public dock on the shore of Lake Champlain in Burlington would greatly aid the shippers of Vermont products to points west, according to the claim of the advocates of the measure now before the Vermont legislature, as it would enable them to send their products partially by water and, consequently, at lesser rates than now paid. The improvement would not be of benefit to a particular locality or to a particular class of shippers but would have a tendency to benefit a great number of people in widely separated parts of the state. The project to provide the public dock should receive consideration at the hands of the legislators.

Announcement from London that after March 31 the British government will not need to call upon American manufacturers for munitions is warning enough that we must get our house in order (or shape,

rather) in making preparations for entirely changed conditions. In case of a declaration of war by the United States there would simply be the continuation of the operations which have been conducted for more than two years, because the United States government itself could not furnish the munitions demanded for the service. But that is a contingency which cannot be reckoned on with any degree of assurance. So it is just as well for the American manufacturers to make their plans for the resumption of business based upon peace rather than upon war.

## THE MOTIVES OF THE TWELVE SENATORS.

For purposes of foreign consumption, President Wilson's characterization of the senators who blocked the armed neutrality bill as "a little group of wilful men representing no opinion but their own" is perhaps well enough; but for home perusal it does not carry full conviction. There is no doubt that the men were wilful in their opposition, most of them at least; but there is grave doubt if some of the senators were not acting according to what they thought might be the will of no inconsiderable portion of their immediate constituents. In that case they were not representing their own opinion alone. In fact, we hesitate to believe that a real American, acting from his own convictions, and unbiassed by any outside considerations, would hold his nation up in such a ridiculous light as the United States is now held up by reason of their action. However much we might like to believe that the 12 men acted from misconceived notions of their own, we cannot do so. Perhaps they may have mistaken the temper of the constituents they are supposed to represent; perhaps they failed to gauge the patriotic citizenship of tens of thousands of men of foreign nativity or ancestry. If so, they will hear from their action sooner or later. We hope it will be sooner. We hope that they will be rebuked by their home states in a much more convincing manner than President Wilson accomplished when he used the expression quoted above. He was altogether too mild in his characterization, and not entirely accurate either, according to our way of thinking.

## CURRENT COMMENT

## Conscription Reaches Far.

The arm of conscription may be greatly lengthened when nations unite for war. By agreement between the governments of the two countries, British conscription reaches into the Russian empire and Russian conscription reaches into the United Kingdom. Neither the Englishmen of military age in Russia nor the Russians of military age in England can escape military service. They can only choose in which army they will serve, under the flag of their native country or that of the country in which they reside. This unusual arrangement has been made principally to meet the peculiar situation and sentiment of Russian Jews living in England. There are thousands of these and many are political refugees who fled from Russia in days of persecution. It was not good news to them when rumor said some months ago that they would be called back to serve in the army of the czar. They might be cordially welcomed by the higher authorities, but they might be put into regiments where liberal thought had not displaced anti-Jewish prejudice. This they feared, and England's influential Jews pleaded with their government to prevent the dreaded recall. Hence the compromise. The Russian Jews need not return, but they must serve their country's cause. If Britain acted thus for Russia, there must in fairness be reciprocal action, her ally permitting the military summons from London to take legal effect on British residents in the Russian dominions, with the same alternative of Russian or British service. This arrangement is new in war, and it is to be expected, though it may be feared by British runaways of military age in America as they watch how close we come to the verge of war. —Boston Herald.

## NORTHFIELD

High School Defeated Randolph "Aggies" at Basketball, 47 to 21.

The fast quintet of Northfield high school defeated the Vermont "Aggies" from Randolph Center Monday night by the score of 47 to 21. The visitors were no match for the locals although outweighing them about 20 pounds to the man.

## The score:

N. H. S.	Vermont "Aggies"
Griffin, R.	ab, Kent
Capt. Stone, H.	ab, Gates
Hutchins, C.	ab, Grant
Kingston, R.	ab, Griffin
Warner, R.	ab, Hanna
Baskets from floor, Stone 9, Hutchins 7, Griffin 7, Grant 6, Kent, Griffin; ref: 7, Griffin; scorers, Finney, Atkinson; timers, Prin. Eaton, Jones.	

## ARRESTED AT BELLows FALLS.

Charles J. Budlong Accused of Sending Obscene Letters Through Mail.

Bellows Falls, March 6.—When Charles J. Budlong stepped into the lobby of the postoffice yesterday he was arrested by United States Marshal Arthur P. Carpenter of Brattleboro on a warrant charged with sending obscene letters through the mail to J. F. Bucklee, postoffice box 1326, Hartford, Conn., on Jan. 18. He was taken to Burlington, where the United States court is in session. Budlong has lived in Bellows Falls about three years. It is said he has had post-office boxes here, in West Windsor and Walpole, N. H. It has been noticed that he has received a large amount of mail in his local box evidently coming from every section of the country. He has made a living ostensibly by peddling pencils, notebooks and such articles from house to house. It is said he has been interested in the birth control movement.

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## LIFE OF THE WORLD.

Traditions That It Will Last Only 6,000 Years.

There is a general and widespread notion, which the curious investigator will find scattered throughout both medieval and modern literature, that the world will last 6,000 years from the date of its creation. An inscription in one of Martin Luther's books reads as follows: "Elijah, the prophet, said that the world had existed 2,000 years before the law was given from Adam to Moses, would exist 2,000 years under the Mosaic law (from Moses to Christ) and 2,000 years under the Christian dispensation, and then it would be burned."

In the Etrurian account of the creation (by Suidas) there is a similar tradition. "The Creator spent 6,000 years in creation, and 6,000 more are allotted to the earth."

In the black letter edition of Foxe's "Acts and Monuments" (1632) there is a whole sermon given with the 6,000 year limit of the earth's duration as a text.

Some writers contend that the "six days" referred to in Holy Writ really mean 6,000 years and that the "seventh day" is a type of the coming millennium, or "Sabbath of a thousand years."

The psalmist says, "For a thousand years are in thy sight as yesterday" (Psalm xc, 4). See also II Peter III, 8, which is even more specific.

## Fury of Sunstorms.

How can we, who are bewildered and appalled by the fury of our planet's cyclones and volcanic eruptions, form a conception of the terrible energy of natural operations of the sun? Newcomb suggested that if we call the solar chromosphere an ocean of fire we must remember that it is an ocean infinitely hotter than the fiercest furnace and as deep as the Atlantic is broad. If we call its movements hurricanes we must remember that our hurricanes blow only about a hundred miles an hour, while those of the chromosphere blow as far in a single second. There are such hurricanes as, coming down upon us from the north, would in thirty seconds after they had crossed the St. Lawrence river be in the gulf of Mexico, carrying with them the whole surface of the continent in a mass not simply of ruin, but of glowing vapor.

## Sharpness of Madmen.

In Sir William Butler's autobiography there is an amusing story about six insane soldiers who escaped while the corporal who had brought them on board the troopship left at Durban and who mingled with the 1,800 sane men on the decks. The problem of the voyage was to find who were the six madmen. By the time the boat reached Cape Town twenty-six men were officially under observation, and not one of the six was among them. In the end the crazed half dozen were identified as those who had taken an especially eager part in the lunatic hunt.

## Books and Apples.

A young lady in a library job got tired of fusing round in stuffy alcoves. So she chucked it all and went to raising apples. She never made money hand over fist, as she expected, but she always declared she had won out on the exchange. "I used to like an occasional apple with my books," she declared, "but the present plan of having a book now and then with my apples is a heap better." —Collier's Weekly.

## Rubbers

This is the time when you need rubbers. Don't get your feet wet, as it might cost you more than a pair of rubbers. We have a complete line to fit all styles of shoes. Our rubbers are all first quality, and we stand back of every pair. Nice line of Rubber Boots.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

## TESTING SUBMARINES.

It is an Easier Task Now Than It Was a Few Years Ago.

Vessels built to navigate under water require particular care in their construction, for when they are submerged they have to withstand the pressure of water from all sides without showing the slightest leak. The newest submarines must be able to sink to a depth of 150 feet or more. At such a depth the pressure is tremendous, and if the joints are not perfect water squirrels in as though through a hose pipe. Ten years ago testing a new submarine was a dangerous job. She might not be watertight. Her balance might not be perfect, or, again, the air system might not be equal to blowing out the water from her tanks.

Terrible accidents have occurred in testing new under water boats during actual submergence, but today all that is a thing of the past. A testing dock is used, which was invented by an Italian engineer, Major Laurenti. It is a huge cylinder, into which the submarine is floated. A caisson at the end is closed and hermetically sealed. The cylinder is built so as to stand tremendous pressure, and pressure is slowly applied until it equals something far greater than the submarine herself will ever be called on to endure.

The men inside are in communication with those outside by means of telephone, so that if anything goes wrong the trial can at once cease.—Pearson's Weekly.

## ETIQUETTE OF THE FLAG.

Rules Governing the Use of the Star-Spangled Banner.

There are many citizens who are not familiar with the rules governing the use of the stars and stripes. To them the following hints on flag etiquette will be of interest:

The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset. It should not be displayed upon stormy days.

When the flag is displayed at half staff for mourning it is to be lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterward hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

When the flag is formally raised all present should stand at attention, with hand raised to the forehead ready for the salute.

When our national flag and state or other flags fly together or are used in

decoration together our national flag should be on the right.

When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground.

It is an unwritten law in the navy that the flag is never to be washed; it is always to be considered immaculate.

For indoor decorations the flag can only be used as a drape; it cannot be used to cover a bench or table, desk or box where anything can be placed or set upon the flag.—Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

## The Use of Candy.

Pure candy is good for children. Pure sugar is good for grown people. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. If the doctor prescribes a diet and orders a patient to refrain from sweets the patient is bound to obey his adviser. What is the use of calling a physician and paying him for suggestions if the latter are treated with indifference? People in ordinary health need not be afraid to gratify an appetite which craves sweets. Those who have looked into the matter have been telling us lately that soldiers on the march hold out better if they have rations of sugar than if they have rations of meat. This is a useful commodity. A fondness for sugar is often a defense against the temptation to use alcoholic stimulants. The inebriate does not care very much about pure sweets.

## Some New Uses For Yeast.

Because it is so essential in the making of bread and beer most of us think that yeast is useful for nothing else. But the Berlin Institute of Fermentative Industries calls attention to the fact that valuable flavoring extracts and tonics can be obtained from it and a relatively large percentage of muscle building matter. Its remaining constituent, a mass of cellulose, can be used to make a very hard mass, known as emollient, an excellent noninflammable substitute for celluloid.—Popular Science Monthly.

## The Pulse Beat.

The readiest and roughest estimate of time is the pulse beat. It is said to know that the human pulse beat is not exactly sixty to the minute. That is one of the faulty disarrangements of life. But it comes pretty close. And the rough and ready calculator of the time between the flash of lightning and the thunder depends on his pulse when he cannot see his watch. To the ordinary man a second is a pulse beat.—London Chronicle.

## Saving

A Bank is not only to Save Money. It is to Save People. SAVE YOUR MONEY AND YOUR MONEY WILL SAVE YOU. At least it will save you from hunger, distress, humiliation, cold, morbid thoughts and wretched conditions. This Bank is at your service. Let us help you save.

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## TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

## BARRE SAVINGS BANK &amp; TRUST CO.

MARCH 1, 1917

ASSETS	
Real estate loans	\$999,626.98
Other loans	608,426.86
Bonds and investments	109,071.97
Real estate	33,413.76
Fixture account	15,313.09
Funds on hand and in banks	77,589.28
Total	\$1,843,441.94

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	55,000.00
Trust guarantee fund	6,000.00
Undivided profits	4,516.01
Dividend No. 24 (8 per cent.)	4,000.00
Deposits	1,723,925.93
Total	\$1,843,441.94

OFFICERS	
F. G. HOWLAND,	President
HOMER FITTS,	Vice President
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## POISON GAS BEETLES.

Fumes With Which Bombardiers Keep Their Enemies at Bay.

Most people think that the use of poison gas in warfare is a purely human, or perhaps one should say inhuman, idea. Yet the plan has been adopted by nature. Certain kinds of beetles known as bombardiers and called by scientists Brachinus make free use of poisonous fumes to keep their enemies at bay.

A typical species known as Brachinus crepitans is largely attacked by certain ground beetles. These ground beetles are very active and can easily overtake the bombardiers. Just as they get within reach, however, a very strange thing happens. The bombardier has the power of ejecting a peculiar liquid, which, when it comes into contact with the atmosphere, bursts into a sort of pale green flame. This is immediately followed by a kind of smoke.

Now, this smoke has a remarkable effect upon the pursuer. No sooner do the fumes come into contact with the ground beetle than the creature is blinded and stupefied. A strange paralysis overtakes the insect, and it seems unable to move any farther. Quite a while elapses before the ground beetle recovers. In the meantime the bombardier makes good his escape.—American Boy.

## BARGAINS

Tomatoes, can. . . . 10c, 15c  
Fancy Peaches in cans, 13c, 17c and 22c  
Black Salada Tea, lb. . . . 30c  
Serbus Soap, 6 cakes for 25c  
Clean-Easy Soap, 6 cakes 25c  
Whole Rice, lb. . . . 8c  
Broken Rice, lb. . . . 5c  
Round Steak, lb. . . . 24c  
Fancy California Oranges, 17 for 25c  
Sugar, . . . 10 lbs. for 83c  
Apples, peck . . . . . 39c  
Canned Apples, large size, 10c  
Evaporated Apples, pkg. . 11c  
Potatoes, peck . . . . . 58c  
Fresh Eggs, doz. . . . . 44c

B. P. SHADROU  
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Dance and card party under the auspices of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs in Odd Fellows' hall March 6. Dancing, 25c a couple. Cards, 10c.

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